clock this morning, and sailed again at nine o'clock for two-pool. Weather calm and hazy.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Union People Asking for Arms to Drive the Rebels from the State.

THE UNION TROOPS IN NASHVILLE.

Scenes and Incidents Under the Military Occupation.

GOV. HARRIS AT MEMPHIS.

Sketch of General Andrew Johnson, the New Union Military Governor of Tennessee.

"Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" in Nashville.

Rebel Official Report of the Battle at Fort Donelson,

&c.,

Sr. Louis, March 7, 1862. A special despatch dated Cairo, 6th inst., says that nt Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reached there last

night from the Tennessee river.

The enemy had not resumed their attempt to fortify

ittaburg landing. Lieutenant Gwin landed under a flag of truce, and was ed to go a mile from the river before being stop-

ped by the pickets of the enemy.

The object of Lieutenant Gwin was to obtain an exchange of prisoners which had been taken last Saturday.

On the morning after the engagement nine dead bodies and one hundred wounded were found in the encampment of the enemy, which had been removed three miles from

Lieutenant Gwin thinks the loss of the rebels in the

engagement was twenty killed and two hundred wounded. Their force engaged was 1,000 infantsy, 500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

At Corinth, Miss., eighteen miles from the Tennessee river, the rebels have 1,500 to 2,000 troops.

At Henderson station, a mile from the Tennessee river,

there were from one thousand to two thousand rebels.

At Bear creek, seven miles back of Eastport, Miss.
there were from eight hundred to one thousand of the

It was reported that the rebels were fortifying Chica

mwa.

The result of the recent election in Hardin and McNairy ounties abows the strength of the Union sentiment in outhern Tennessee. The former gave 500 out of 1,000 otes for the Union candidate, and the latter 200 majoriy out of 1,800 votes.

Lieutenant Gwin says that the cry of the people is, "Send us arms and sufficient forces to protect us in or-ganizing, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee

A second visit to Columbus has revealed many facts of interest. Colonel Buford, who has made a complete ex-amination of the earthworks, says they are six miles

Trade With Nashville, Tens LOUBVILLE, Ky., March 7, 1862.
The military restrictions on trade between Northern ports and Nashville, Tenn., have been removed.

Our Rashville Correspondence.

Namiville, Tenn., March 3, 1862. "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." mes more, I am happy to inform you, hear the mant sounds of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Docour midst; and I can tell you it was a very sable sight to the loyal people of this State to see the Stars and Stripes waving over the dome of our beautiful State Capitol. The Union troops throng our streets day and night.

Engarano, Tenn., opposite Nashville, March 1, 1862.

The Arrival of the Union Troops and Possession Taken by
Them of the City of Nashville—What Our Troops Have
Succeeded in Securing—The Destruction by the Robels, dc.
We have arrived at Edgefield, and before us lies Nashville, all communication with it having been cut off by the burning of the suspension and railread bridges. The city is, however, now in our possession. White flags have been streaming from numberless windows, and the old flag floats above all, giving accurity and peace to the long enslaved inhabitants of the "Rock City." General Buell has assumed the command in the field, and is now at the head of this column. In a week he will

and is now at the head of this column. In a week he will have at this point an army equal, in all respects, to that under General Grant, and, it is to be hoped, one that will act with the same spirit and mobility.

Does this not look like a fitting climax to a brilliant campaign? The results are undoubtedly magnificent. The whole of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is in our hands, a greater part of it uninjured. The great central points of conveyance of the most important railroads in the State have fallen into our hands, and a large amount of the rolling stock of three of them. The Chattanooga Railroad has been destroyed, the rolling atock having been taken to Murfreestore. It is fair to presume, also, that the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad has also been destroyed. But this destruction will retard us tess than the rebels suppose. We can afford to lie idle awhile. Indeed, I imagine it will be found a necessity to look back and hurry up repairs in our rear. Supplies have to be looked to. Ask commissaries how foraging in this country is, and they lock upon one with compassion for his ignorance.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]
Naturals, Tama., Feb. 27, 1862.

I left Clarksville on the steamer N. W. Thompson, in company with a portion of General Nelson's division. There were some twenty beats, and we arrived on Monday, at three o'clock P. M. The right wing of the regiments or division was formed on the square, and at four o'clock all the bands were playing national airs, and at least ten thousand citizens were out to see "Lincoln's Yankees." It was a glorious night. General Eucli and staff were also here, but his division could not cross the river, as the rebels had burned the bridge, and they could not come over until yesterday.

The wounded are receiving every attention from the ladies and citizens on both sides. They are in two seminaries. Among the ladies are Mrs. Ex-President Polk, Mrs. John Bell and daughter:

General Grant, General McClernand, Celonel Wallace and captain Stewart, Aid de Camps to General McClernand, and Surgeon Brenton, the Medical Director, arrived this morning, and if ever there was a pleasant time it was on seeing them.

General McClernand and staff, on their arrival, visited the various hospitals, and it was a pleasant sight to see the wounded grasp him by the hand, and to hear the words of encouragement he addressed to them. General McClernand has also just cause to be proud of his brigade that has stored to aboby by hum at Belmont and Fort Donelson.

B siness a a general thing is being resumed by the

that has stood to hobby by him at Belmont and Fort Doncision.

B. sinces as a general thing is being resumed by the
citizens since Mayor Chestham issued his proclamation,
and a better feeling exists among all classes of the population. General McClernand called on the widow of ExPresident Polk, and she asked that he would protect the
tomb and romains of our late President. Gen. McClernand replied that the request was gravitious, that it was
the mission of the federal arms to afford protection to all
peaceable citizens and to their property. As for the tomb
of President Polk, it was a national incomment, cherished
by the North as the resting place of a great statesman
and benefactor of his country.

How. Wm. Polk, ex-member of the federal Congress,
and other leading citizens, also called on General McClernand.

pority of the people of Tennessee in favor of the old Union today.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

Nassiville, March 1, 1862.

The rebel capital of Tennessee has grown wondrously quiet of late, and its people less sullen than when we first entered. Contact with blue army cloth no longer seems contaminating, and if a soldier is persevering in the question line, he can occasionally get an answer from Sir Citizen. One after another, they come slowly along the walk, universally wearing a black felt hat set down with a jam upon their heads, the crown out of shape, and every inch of the cruppled brim hinting airongly as a hat can that serrow dwells beneath. One of these prophetic souls, an "old writer," says the manner of wearing the head gear tells much that dwells in the head, whether 'the joy or woe.

There is none of that manly tread and eye flashing defiance the Southern papers have told us to expect, and which Americans are eminently capable of showing when their case is just and the iron heel of oppression attempting to grad them. The remaining inhabitants of Nashville do sot indulge in any of this, but go about gloomy and tacture, moping from store to store, ecidom

king strangers in the face, and giving that idea of

mothered hate which makes the beholder determine to keep out of dark alleys after nightfall.

At first the people here took little pains to conceal their dislike, but are gradually becoming more trastable. They will sell poor articles for good money at a moderate price, and not fly into a passion if Confederate scrip is refused in exchange for Treasury notes. Ladies, too, appear upon the streets, and although endeavoring to seem gazing in an opposite direction, take sidelong peops at marching columns preceded by fife and drum, and sometimes deign to keep the nose moderately straight when saluted in gallant military style by a pussing officer.

One or two stately dignitaries have emerged from their hiding places also, and stand in the doors of princely residences, non-committal in speech or action.

I noticed at one house a group of children playing on the porch—among them a beautiful little Southerner, with dark eyes and wealth of ringlets, who, as we passed; skipped to the front step, and, either accidentally or by design, expessed a small secession apron, the three bars and stors stamped upon it, while its councr, placing one thumb against her nose, and her little finger against that of the other hand, went through that childish and graceful motion whose precise meaning has never yet been determined. Some say it expresses profound knowledge; others, profound contempt.

"If Nashville ever becomes Union, it will be when Gabriel turns final trumpeter," exclaimed my soldier

determined. Some say it expresses profound knowledge; others, profound contempt.

"If Nashville ever becomes Union, is will be when Gabriel turns final trumpetor," exclaimed my soldier friend, who had witnessed the noseical display with astonishment, and to whose bright buttons it was owing.

Just afterwards we met a crowd of negroes on their way to the leves to view the troops and gunboaus. Asking one where he was going, he said, "To see dem Unioners." He had been in Fort Donelson, and was brought back by his master, who fied with Pillow. "I tell you what, sah," said he, "Massa Linkum shoot dam straight; knocked the head off Parson Bigelow's nigger clean as if cut with a knife. Lor now the kannerstir spikes did fly. Massa sed Linkum used a keg o' nails each load." And down the street they went with regular plantation swagger, increasing in number at every corner.

lar plantation swagger, inercasing in number at every corner.

So many, in the good old times gone by, have visited Kashvillo that they will remember a beautiful lawn just below the Court House, with one or two fine shade trees upon it. Now the ground there is blackened with charred ermains of some gun carrisages and caissons strewn around. They were burned by Floyd before he fied. Although many of the artificial beauties of Nashville are destroyed, the natural ones remain generally unmarred. On the numerous fine estates surrounding, trees are budding and grass springing forth, but no signs of care are visible. Fences remain down, garden borders washed away, while negroes, having no masters to superintend them, wander shiftlessly about, and white laborers long ago were driven into Confederate service.

Never did a city present more evidences of rapid ruin than Nashville does. No money, except worthless scrip, few luxuries, no mail facilities, nor anything that makes life desirable in loyal places. The merchants would long ago have been bankrupt had they attempted to pay their cebts. When the war broke out there were large amounts of silver and gold through the South. Now there is none, Those few that could amass it did, and immediately buried or hid their treasure, having so abiding faith in scrip, which passed and floated along the sha low channel of trade simply because there was nothing clss.

Genuine "shopping," with a salesman anxious to sell

shi low channer of the salesman anxious to sell give the shopping," with a salesman anxious to sell goods, has not, citizens assure me, been seen in Nash-to for six months. The levee is also under water, and Cumberland rushes in a flood along house walls or

ville for six months. The levee is also under water, and the Cumberland rushes in a flood along house walls on Front street.

At present the citizens here are rejoicing in great quantities of bacon and army stores. These had been gathered in from the surrounding country, giving in exchange scrip, and when Nashville became threatened the whole was distributed to keep it from serving the enemy.

Mrs. James K. Polk has an elegant residence near the city, and the remains of her husband, once President of the United States, are buried here. One of our generals had a short interview the other day with Mrs. Polk, and although their meeting was pleasant, as far as politeness could make it, no doubt remained of the lady's faith in the Southern cause. She took occasion to say that, although the people of the United States once made her husband President, the abolitionists did not do it.

The members of the Legislature have many beautiful places here, which are empty, as those felicitous individuals stop at present in Memphis.

The greatest blow to Nashville has been the destruction of its two fine bridges acroes the Cumberland. Of that I gave full particulars in my last. Governor Harris' words, when waited upon by the citizens and requested to refrain from such vandalism, wore:—'Has Nashville come to this—hesitating to sacrifice two paltry pieces of timber for the cause. Go back and tell those who sent you that another word and their own roofs will be blazing above them.'' As reinted to me by one of the committee, the outburst of the great bridge burner was spiced with "tall oaths," conscientious Harris being no exception to the general rule a man goes by when mad. Although denouncing bitterly the conduct of their traitor ruler, the sufferers, with a prospect that it may be years before the structures will be replaced, still cling to a cause that is ruining them.

ruining them.

I see by reports in one of two papers that the enemy is affirmed to be at Murfreesboro' and surrounded by Gen. Buell's forces. This is entirely false. There is every reason to believe that the robel army will make no stand this side of Chattanooga, two hundred miles distant in Fast Tennessee, a point where they cannot be, for the present, at least, surrounded, and where there is direct communication with Richmond and the extreme South. Numerous small bodies of rebels have been left behind to disguise the retreat of their main body, and are constantly skirmishing with the Union pickets.

The rebel force under Gen. Johnston, now retreating upon Chattanoogs, is forty thousand strong, but even their friends, who suffered so severely from them as they fied through Nashville, say the fugitives are only a disorganized mob. Nashville will be permanently occupied by a sufficient force to hold it against any attempt at recapture.

REREL ACCOUNTS.

Occupation of Nashville.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, March 2.]
We learn from an entirely reliable source that there are about 8,000 of the enemy in Nashville, who are quartered in the Capitol and all the public buildings of the city, over all of which the Stars and Stripes are waving. They are rapidly erecting fortifications—guns, battering, &c.—at every point of approach on this side of the city. The city appears almost literally deserted. Ladies are never seen upon the streets, and the inhabitants keep themselves close.

Neil S. Brown and several other prominent cities.

Neil S. Brown and several other prominent citizens have been arrested.

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Governor Harris at Memphis.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 20.]

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, having taken the field in persen, issued the following general orders on the 19th February, from Executive headquarters at Memphis:—

To THE COMMANDERS OF THE MILITAL!—

1. The State of Tennessee has been invaded by an entany that threatens the destruction of the rights and liberties of her people—to meet and repel which you are required to call at ence to the field the whole effective force under your command that is or can be armed, which you will immediately organize and march to the renderyous berestered designated.

2. You will make vigilant efforts to secure for the troofs under your command every available weapon of defence that can be had.

3. The militia in the First division, from the counties above and adjoining Knox county, will rendezvous at thattaneoga. The militia of the Second and Third divisions will rendezvous to Knoxville will rendezvous at chartaneoga. The militia of the Second and Third divisions will rendezvous at Gen. A. S. Johnston's headquarters. The militia in the Fourth division, from the counties of Henry, Weakley, dibson, Carroll, Benton, Docatur, Jar. din, McNairy, Hardeman and Madison, will reflectevous at Henderson Station, and Lone from the other counties of this division will rendezvous at Memphis.

4. The general officers will make immediate arrangements for the transportation to and the supply and subsistence of their commands at said rendezvous. All receipts and orders given by them for such purpose will be evidence of indebtoiness upon the part of the State. They will, by proper orders, consolidate squads into companies.

6. Regular and constant reports must be made by offi-

forces must be enforced by all commanders.

6. Regular and constant reports must be made by officers commanding divisious, posts and detachments to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Battle of Fort Donelson.

The Battle of Fort Donelson.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL FILLOW.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.]

General Pillow took command of Fort Donelson on February 8, and he says that he immediately set to work to improve its defences. This was done under the supervision of Major Gilmer, chief ongineer of General As. Johnston's staff. Before the works were completed, Pillow states, General Floyd, his senior in rank, arrived. He then says:—I had placed Brigadier General Buckner in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got all the works in a defensible condition, when the enemy made an advance in force around and against the entire line of outer works.

He then gives the details of the fighting on the 12th and 13th (the guibbeat fight included), all of which our readers are familiar with.

OUR LIWES CLOSING ANOVED HIM.

The General continues thus:—
On the 14th inst. the enemy was busy throwing his forces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment entirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surrounded by an immense force, said by prisoners to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure was cut off, with the certainty that our sources of supply by the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above us.

A CONCEL or was.

At a council of the general officers, called by General Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's better massed in encampment auchter large force on the law must take in leaving our position. We knew that he had massed in encampment auchter large force on the law of the country and thus reversed in encampment auchter large force on the law of the large force on

fresh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a half miles below us, from which later encampment a atream of fresh troops was continually pouring around us on his line of investment, and thus atrengthening his general encampment on the extreme right. At each of his encampment is, and on each road he had in position a battery of field artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns on siege carriages. Between these encampments on the roads was a thick undergrowth of brush and black jack, making it impossible to advance or maneaure any considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack agreed upon, and directed by Gen. Floyd, to be executed, was, that with the main body of the forces of our left wing I should attack the right wing of the snemy, occupying and resting upon the heights reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Colonel Forrest's brigade of cavalry; that Brigadier General Buckner, with the forces under his command, and defendin the right of our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces on the Winn's Ferry road; that the forces under flooned Heiman should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

WHAT FILLOW COUNTED UPON DOING.

In this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my attack was successful, and the enemy routed, that his retreat would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats below. In other words, my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when, by his attack in front and rear, we could call up the enemy and put him completely to roat. Accordingly, dispositions were made to attack the enemy. At five o'clock A. M., of the 15th, I moved out of my position to engage him. In less than half an hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his oncampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line of battle, and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engage

battery, turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Before this movement was executed, my force, forming the attacking party on the right, with Forrest's regiment (cavairy), gailantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, driving it and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery—four brass and two twenty-four pound iron guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back from this position, General Buckner's forces became united with mine, and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint forces, I talled off further pursuit after seven and a half hours' of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were called off, orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and retire to their original positions in the interections.

form and retire to their original positions in the interchments.

The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing and infront of General Buckner's position in the intrenchments, and when his command reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of the work. He had a stubborn conflict, lasting one and a half hour, to regain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. The position thus gained by the enemy was a most communding one, being immediately in the rear of our river battery and field work for its profection. From it he could readily turn the intrenched work occupied by General Buckner, and attack him in reverse or advance under cover of an intervening ridge directly upon our battery and field work. While he held this position it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery.

Such was the condition of the armies at nightfall, after nice hours of conflict on the lith inst., in which our loss was severe, and leaving not less than 5,000 of the enemy dead and wounded on the field. We left upon the field mearly all his wounded, because we could not bury them.

Such conflict and courage has, perhaps, never before

such conflict and courage has, perhaps, never before Such conflict and courage has, perhaps, never before occurred upon this continent. We took about three hundred prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought this battle to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment which would necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and before we could propare to leave, after taking in the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh troops, and recocupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops, all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, expessed to the snow, sleet, mud and ice water, without shelter and without adequate covering, and without sleep.

THE FAMOUS COURCIL OF WAR RETWERN FLOTD, FILLOW AND BUCKNER.

In this condition the general officers heid a consultation to determine what they should do. General Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proposition was then made by the undersigned to again fight through the enemy's line and cut our way out. General Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized, that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the command three-quarters of its present numbers to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three-quarters of a command to save one-quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice. Gen. Floyd and Major Gilmer I understood to concur in

numbers to cut its way through, and it was wrong to secrifice three-quarters of a command to save one-quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice. Gen. Floyd and Major Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this General Buckner replied that the enemy would certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the propositions was a surrender of their position and command. General Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command floy would ne surrender surrender. I had taken the same position. General Buckner said he was falisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender if placed in command. General Floyd said that he would turn over the command to him if he could be allowed to withdraw his command; to this General Buckner consented. Thereupon General Floyd Larhed the command over to me, I passing it instantly to General Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Colonel Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances, General Buckner accepted the command, and sent a fing of truce to the feening for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication were delivered I retired from the garrison.

Speech of General Pillow on the Battle
at Fort Domelson.

The Memphis papers of the 26th uit. say that General
Pillow, in response to an urgent call, made a short, intereating and eloquent speech last night, explaining the
circumstances of the battle of Fort Ponelson and the
cause of its capitulation. He made an urgent appeal to
Tennesseeans to rush to arms, if they would sustain the
renown gained on other fields. He said the present was
full of gloon, but the future was hopeful. If our armies
will only fight as gallantly as did the dauntless spirits
who were overwheimed at Fort Donelson, Southern independence will be achieved as certainly as he then addressed the audience.

The Appeal says the speech of General Pillow evinced
the same courageous and fearless spirit which he has always exhibited in the field—that of invincibility.

Ways exhibited in the field—that of invincibility.

Greatest Battle on This Continent.
[From the Helena Daily Nute Book, Feb. 21.]

The iall of Fort Donelson is one of the severest blows which has befallen the confederacy. Its fall has broken the lines of General Johnston, and caused him to retreat. No General as acquitted himself with more skill and honor than has General Pillow. He fought numbers reble that of his own, and his gallant men left their breattworks and charged upon those of the enemy with the cool assurance of "Napoleon's Old Guard." It is said that General Beauregard remarked, when he heard the particulars of the Fort Donelson ight, "that Gaseral Pillow had fought the greatest battle of this continent." His courage no one questions, and his energy is as untiring as his aspirations are high.

Sketch of the Hon. Andrew Johnson,

Military Governor of Teamessee.

Wedneeday we announced the appointment of the above named gentleman as Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government, in accordance with the constitution of the United States. The present government of Tennessee being a usurmation, every proper encouragement will. being a usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the military government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The designation of General Johnson for that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State. The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as Schator. The term for which be was elected will not expire till March next.

The attitude which the Hon. Andrew Johnson has always assumed in the politics of the country has justly commanded the admiration of true patriots, and of all who admire that kind of moral courage that causes a man to forego all selfish promptings, and sacrides him-

ing out of the present rebellion he was the idol of the ocracy; and had he permitted float upon the wave of secession and treason there is not a doubt but that he would have been placed at the head of that revolutionary government, the Southern confederacy. But his devotion to his country—his whole country—impelled him to sever the bonds that connected him controlled, but who were enatched from his influence by the demon of treason. These people he could still have wielded could his potent voice have reached them; but the monster of intolerance closed her jaws upon him. He was not permitted in Middle and West Tennessee to ad dress the people. Had he attempted it a mob would have been ready, not only to stop his voice, but to take his life. Too well the leaders of rebellion in Tenness knew his power over the people, and they were conscious that if he were permitted to make public speeches the people would rally around him as the ancient claus of preserve Tennessee from their fatal fangs, and that he foul monster of treason would have to go howling to a more genial clime. He stood firm, and yet stands firm, as a monument of loyalty and devotion to his country, while many of his cotemporaneous political lights have been forever extinguished and enshrouded in the perpetual night of treason. Among his old political friends he saw Isham G. Harris, the late Governor of Tennessee; A. O. P. Nicholson, his colleague in the United States enate; Andrew Ewing, Langdon C. Haynes and a host of others fall into the secession pit. Of his political opponents he saw E. H. Ewing, G. A. Henry, the "eagle Destruction of Three Rebel Vessels orator," his opponent the first time he was elected Gov ernor of Tennessee, and who said, in the Bell and Everett Convention in Baltimore, that he wished he might be struck blind before he ever should see the Union dissolved; and even nation for more than a quarter of a century, cower before the monster secession. But he, amid all this wreck, stood as firm as the eternal rocks, keeping the gloriou Union and the constitution of our fathers ever in view and making them the polar star to which he steered amid the mighty convulsions and upheavings which beset him on every side; and he now appears upon the world's great stage as a living witness that public virtue and un patriotism are not extinct even in those States that have augurated this unholy war. While the names of many who formerly shone in the same sphere with him will be buried beneath a mausoleum of infamy, to which they will go down "unwept, unhonored and unsung," his will shine like the bright star of the morning, and be honored by generations yet unborn.

The Hon. Andrew Johnson was elected to the United

1857, in place of Governor Jones, who was a whig. His whole career has been marked with singular good for-tune, and his rise and success in public life very remarkable. About thirty years ago he was a journeyman tailor, at Laurens Court House, South Carolina, working with Mr. Denton, of that place. When sighteen years old ville, Tennessee, on foot, where he opened a shop as a tailor, joined a debating club, made speeches and sho talent. He was elected, in a few years, a member of th Legislature, then a member of Congress, where he served many years. Not long after he was elected Governor of the State of Tennessee, and afterwards United States Senator. Whilst working at Laurens Court House as journeyman tailor, he fell in love with a girl in the neighborhood and courted her. Governor Johnson tells the story himself. The young lady saw something more in Andy than her mother was able to discern. She engaged herself to him, provided he could get her mother's conheart failed him till towards night, when he mustered up courage and popped the question to the mother. He says she broke out on him in a most terrible tirade of abuse and said, "You trifling, worthless vagabond, do you sup. ose I am going to let my daughter marry a war journeyman tailor? I know what you want; you are too lazy to work, and you are after my property." The Governor said the old woman had four children and governor sain the value of the control of the contr orget his love, after meeting with such scorn and contempt from the mother. It sometimes happens that young girls have a deeper insight into character than their parents. It was the case, as Col. Benton acknowledged, with Jessie, when she ran off with Col. Frem and got married, very much against the wishes of her father and mother. But Miss Wees did not have the same self will, or the same abiding confidence in her judgment and love that Miss Benton had. She was afraid to encounter that indignation and towering temper afraid to encounter that indignation and towering temper which had so effectually cowed Andy. We do not know, however, that Andy had courage enough to make the proposition to run off with her. If he did, it was reted. How different would have been her fate if Miss week had taken courage and encountered the frowns of her mother. Instead of being the wife of some poor, plod-ding, unknown man, as she probably is, she would have been the wife of a Governor and United States Senator, the mistress of ceremobies at Nashville, and a conspicu-ous member of the gay and fashionable society of Washingion, as well as the confidential partner of a man who, above all the others of the seceding States, has deserved so well and been so much honored at the hands of a

States Senate by the Legislature of Tennessee in the year

Governor Johnson leaves to-day for Nashville, and will immediately publish an address, calling a General Conven-tion to establish a new State government. The President sary military authority of the national government to

Between Columbus and Memphis the rebels have rected no less than five somewhat formidable fortifica tions. A strong water battery, mounting twelve 32 and 42-pounders, at Hickman, was erected to protect the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, connecting at Union City with the Mobile and Ohio, and at McKenzie, Mity miles southeast, with the Memphis and Ohio Rail-roads. But the same necessity which demanded the evacuation of Columbus applies with equal force to Hick

is mentioned as one of the points of defence much relied on by the rebels. But we doubt whether at this late day they will attempt the construction there of the works requisite to withetand an attack from our gun and mortar boats. The Memphis Appeal, in referring to the probability of a stand being made at this island,

the probability of a stand reing made at this island, says:—

Island Number Ten is a strong position, not far from Hickman, Kentucky, about forty-five, mises below Columbus, and one bundred and sighty-five above Nemphis. It completely commands the Mississippi river for miles above, and can be so fortified with heavy guns as to be made impregnable against any river strack. As it is demonstrated in the late battless at Forts Henry and Donelson that the federal gunboats are not invulnerable to rifled cannon and heavy columbiads, the position is well chosen, and with the aid of a good land force can be maintained against the approach of Foote's flottilla.

The robels have next an extensive work near the State line senerating Kentucky from Tennessee, upon which

line separating Kentucky from Tennessee, upon which five hundred negroes, under the superintendence of an able engineer officer, are said to have been set to work in

sarthwork, with bastions, walls and trenches, mounting At New Madrid, Jeff. Thompson has raised redoubts

At New Madrid, Jeff. Thompson has raised redoubts and embankments, but of no very formidable character. The strongest fortification in the possession of the rebels above Memphis is Fort Randoiph, sixty miles above Memphis, and one hundred and eighty-eight below Cairo. This is a very strong position. It is built upon the third Chickasaw bluff, more than one hundred feet above the river, and immediately south of Island No. 34, the lower part of which commands the three mouths of the Hatchie river, a stream (navigable at good stages) that empties into the Mississippi just above the Hatche river, a stream (navigable at good stages) that empties into the Mississippi just above the town of Randolph, at the upper edge of the bluffs. These bluffs form natural parapets for batteries, and command a view of the Mississippi river for six miles each way. By silencing whatever guns may be placed on the island, iron-elad boats, in the present condition of the Lower Mississippi, might enter the northern mouth of the Hatchie out of the range of Fort Randolph. The town of Randolph, near which the fort stands, consists of half a dozen or so dilapidated frame houses, and is approached in the rear by several good reads, but the country behind it being full of ravines and gorges is capable of being fortified to an almost indefinite extent. The position, however, is of no manner of use or beneal, except to dispute the navigation of the river. It has no railroad communications, and, as an army stationed railroad communications, and, as an army stationed there would have to depend on the river exclusively for the transportation of supplies, it would not require long

Memphis has been strongly fortified. Nature has done

much for it in the way of defences. The city is situated immediately, below the mouth of Wolf river, on the fourth Chickasaw bluff, from thirty to forty feet above high water mark. Extending in front is a beautiful terrace or esplanade, nearly a thousand feet wide, forming a glaci of sufficient compass to accommodate a large army facing the landing. Heavy cannon have been mounted upon the

most eligible sites about the city, and the exposed por-tions greatly strengthened by skilful engineers.

But the same military necessity which required the evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville will in time ompel the rebel troops to withdraw from Memphis. It can be approached from the Tennessee river by two lines of railroad. We look for its speedy occupation by federal troops, but not until after one bloody and hotly contested

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Gov. Johnson and Suite for Tennessee.

Continual Cannonading on the Lower Potomac.

and Their Cargoes on the South Carolina Coast.

Debate on General Fremont's Conduct of the War in the West.

Speeches of Messrs. Blair and Colfax in the House.

Passage of the Cotton Cultivation Bill in the Senate-&c.,

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1862.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON AND SUITE FOR TENNESSEE. Governor Andrew Johnson, accompanied by his Colonel, Robert Johnson, William A. Browning, Secretary, &c., Hon. Horace Maynard, and Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House, left Washington this afternoon for Nashville, via Harrisburg, Pittsburg Cincinnati and

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON EMANCIPATION.

The excitement in regard to the President's special Message increases. Some of the ultras regard it as a step in the right direction—that is, in their direction; and some of the most conservative hall it as the expresion of the opinion, uttered a long time ago by the Pre-sident, that he should, under all circumstances, sacredly observe the guarantees of the constitution for all rights of citizens of all the States, and that he would never approve any legislation that looked to the emancipation of the slaves against the will of the people of the States,

and in derrogation of their rights.

The Message has taken all parties by surprise. A majority of the Senators and Representatives are unprepared to express themselves upon it. All are afraid of it, and all are afraid to oppose it. The radicals look blank, and while they claim there is in it a concession to them they are unprepared to express themselves upon it. them, they are preparing cautiously to oppose it. The conservatives, on the other hand, are anxious to sustain the policy communicated by the President, but they fear that they may be entrapped in some departure from their chosen position. In this predicament the Presi-dent's Message must sleep in the committee room untimatter.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE MILITARY LINE OF THE POTO-

Intelligence from every part of the military line of the tomac to-day reports nothing of material interest.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS IN VIRGINIA.

The pleasant weather of the last forty-eight hours has ried the roads so much that they promise to be in good condition in a day or two.

BRISK CANNONADING ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. At four o'clock yesterday morning the Freeborn, Satal-lite, Island Beile and the Resolute opened fire on the line of batteries extending from opposite Liverpool Point to Boyd's Hole, including three at Aquia Creek. A number of shells were thrown in, but with what effect could not be ascertained in the prevailing darkness. The rebels returned the fire, but without striking any of our

Between ten and eleven o'clock A. M., while we lay off Blackstone's Island, heavy cannopading was heard from above. On reaching Wade's Bay in the evening we asfilled with rebel troops that were constantly arriving from Fredericksburg. The depot was riddled by the shot and shell. The enemy returned the fire from a bat tery on the water line and another on a hill a little back. of them took effect.

of them took effect.

The troops at Aquia Crock were constantly receiving reinforcements. At the first bombardment the rebels beat the long roll in evident expectation of a landing, out as matters turned out, they were more frightene than hurt.

Early this morning the Stepping Stones came up from below, having supplied all the vessels of the Second and Third divisions. She ran past all the batteries without eliciting a shot.

About nine o'clock the batteries at Cockpit Point and Shipping Point opened fire on Professor Lowe's balloon, when in the air near Budd's Ferry. The fire was returned from the Maryland shore. The balloon was not hit, and I am unable to say whether any damage was done COMMODORE FOOTE'S REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION TO

THE Navy Department has received full despatches from Commodore Foote concerning the recent expedition to Pittsburg, near the Mississippi line, a synopsis of which has already been published. It appears that during the action the gunboats Lexington and Taylor expended forty-five eight-inch shells, twenty-five six-inch shells and sixteen stand of grape. Several of the rebels were seen to fall, but the full extent of the damage to

THREE RESIL VESSELS AND THEIR CARGOES DE-STROYED ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST. The following official report describes the recent de-struction, by a Union blockading ship, of three rebei

truction, by a Union blockading ship, of three rebel vessels and their cargoes...

UNITED STATES BARK RESTIES, {

OFF BUL'S BAY, S. C., Feb. 15, 1862.}

Siz.—I have the honor to report that, on the 13th inst., about eleven o'clock A. M., we discovered a vessel in for the purpose of reconnoitering, and, if possible, to bring her off. On bearding they found her to be a very old and worthless craft, without a cargo, and only four negroes on board. While on board the sleep they discovered three vessels lying at anchor within the shoals, apparently laden with rice, Ac.

At helf-past one on the morning of the 14th inst. I sent another armed boat, with instructions to cut these vessels out, they were destroyed after dark, and their flags, spares and arms taken in the boat and brought off, with two prisoners.

The following are the names of the vessels destroyed, with their cargoes, which consisted of rice, for the city of Charleston:...

Sloop Edisto, 1,600 bushels of rice, sunk.

Sloop Theodore Stoney 2,500 bushels of rice, sunk.

Sloop Theodore Stoney 3,500 bushels of rice, burned.

The Theodore Stoney was a fine craft, of fifty-four tons, but could not be got out, as there was a battery of three guns near her anchorage, and consequently she was burned.

Their respective crews were all foreigners and negroes.

guns near her anchorage, and consequently she was burned.

Their respective crews were all foreigners and negroes, and, not having room chough in the boat to bring them off, they were set ashore and allowed to retain their personal effects, except arms.

I send you a rebel flag, with the request to forward the same, with my compliments, to the Fiag Officer.

In closing I feel is my duty to mention also efficient manner in which my orders were carried out by Acting Master's Mates Henry Eason and J. Walter Mackle, and to call your attention to the same.

Enclosed I transmit the papers of the destroyed vensels. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWARD CONROY,

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant commanding.

Commander J. G. Parrow, commanding United States steamer Augusta, Blockading squadron, off Charleston, S. C.

THE DEHATE IN THE HOUSE ON GENERAL FREMONT'S

THE DERATE IN THE HOUSE ON GENERAL PREMONT'S Colonel Blair, of Missouri, made a speech to-day in

Committee of the Whole upon General Frement's late campaign in the West, in which he exposed mercileesly the mistakes and inefficiency of that gentleman. Mr. Colfax replied vivaciously and vehemently, and convince this auditors in the galleries that he betieved Frement cannot be Merce Core West instance and Nameleon Bonaequal to a Moses, George Washington and Napoleon Bona-parte combined in one man. Mr. Colfax delivered the greater part of his speech to a thin house. Many of the embers took but little interest in the Frement s and many others doem it unnecessary to waste the time of the House in attempting to repair the fortunes of the

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED, REJECTED AND

The Senate to-day confirmed the following as Brigadier

Major Lawrence Graham, of the Second cavalry. Fitzjohn Porter.

Lovell H. Rousse Eleazer Paine, of Illinois.

Daniel Butterfield, of New York. W. T. Ward, of Kentucky.
Major George Sykes, of the Thirteenth infantry.
Captain David S. Stanley, of the Tenth cavalry.

nas A. Davies, of New York. Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, of the Second cavalry. Captain Joseph B. Plummer, of the First regiment of infantry, for gallant conduct at Springfield and Frederick-

town, Missouri. The Senate also confirmed Henry Van Rensselaer to be an Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, and Thohouse, of New York, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major; Edward W. Martindale, as Commissary of Subsistence, and

Robt. P. Dodge, as Assistant Paymaster. In Executive session of the Senate yesterday, the fol-

ABSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS, WITH THE RANK OF CAITAIN. Tappan Wright, Chas. Mundee, of Kansas; John Murray, of New York; Frederick Harvey, of Pennsylvania; Chas. Stewart, of Maryland.

COMMESSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

John Clark, of Massachusetts.

Wm. C. Barney, of New York; Jas. W. Schaumberg, of Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Ritter, of New York; C. R. Saun-The following nominations were laid over for further

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT-ASSISTANT

GENERALS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Nathan Reeve, of Michigan; John Pound, of New York;
Androw C. Kemper, of Ohio; John P. Fenckle Mier, of
New Jersey; W. P. Prentice, of New York.

ONNISSARY OF SUREISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN W. W. Leland, of New York.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Isaac N. Pumphrey, Zebina C. Pangborn, of Massachusetts; Truman C. Wright, of Wisconsin; John J. Patteron of Pennsylvania

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR NAVAL SURGEONS. The Naval Medical Board, which is to convene at Philadelphia on the 17th inst., is intended to examine, not medical cadets, but candidates for Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. There are at present several vacancies. Applications will be received by the Secretary of the Navy. The terms of the application have been stated. An op-portunity is thus afforded for a number of young sawbones to attach themselves to the medical corps of the

For Report of Congressional Proceedings see Seventh Page.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 7, 1862 Nothing of importance, in a military point of view, has transpired since the last despatch. Some transitions of troops have taken place, but nothing to indicate any

Last night a mistake occurred on an outpost station, re sulting in wounding a cavalry man and the killing of two horses. The affair was magnified by the rebels into the capture of four companies of Colonel Maulsby's Maryland regiment, and such interpretation caused considerable elation in Southern circles.

Rumors having been current here that Colonel Geary was surrounded and cut to pieces, it is but fair to say that he has not been able to come up to and test his

strength with any enemy. Nothing of special interest has transpired here to-day,

nor at the outposts.

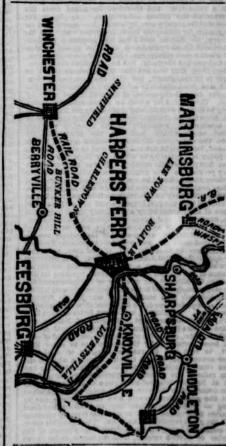
The reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and bridge is rapidly progressing.

Colonel Terry, of the Fifth Connecticut regiment, has been appointed Brigadier General.

The country between here and Winchester is infested with the enemy's pickets, who at times approach sear our lines, but no general encounter has taken place.

Straggling parties of the enemy, returning from the upper countles, are sometimes entrapped by our troops.

Scene of Operations of General Banks.



Our Charlestown Correspondence.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March, 5 1862.
The Union Sentiment—The Rebels Surprised at the Kendness of the Yankees—Regular Mail Established—Scarcity of Horses, Wajons and Provisions, dc., dc.
The sentiment of the inhabitants of this preity little town has undergone a most remarkable change since our army have driven the rebels from it and taken possession. They perceive that the 'Unicalities'

taken possession. They perceive that the "Lincolnites" are not the reientless savages they were led to be taken possession. They perceive that the "Lincolnites" are not the relentless savages they were led to believe, who came to trample upon their liberties deprive them of their rights and desolate their homes. But their change of opinion does not end here. They are now of the opinion that they have been imposed upon by the rebei despots in nearly all respects. They are not a little surprised to find the "Yankeen" have enough of overything, and to spare, and that they do spare for their use necessary articles of which they have been a long time in need. But few of the population yet acknowledge Union sentiments, however, in this district. Their natural pride prevents them and most of them have not the moral courage to admit that they were deceived. A regular mail is established between this town and the Northern States. Many citizens have already availed themselves of its advantages to send letters to friends of whom they have heard nothing for nearly a year.

The general impression among the inhabitants of the town is that the rebelion is now domed. I have not seen a single young man in the town who did not belong to our army. The presumption is that every one ca; able of hearing arms is in the Southern army.

The people inform me that the rebels were in the habit of pressing all the wagons, horses, hay and provisions they could carry off. There were not wagons enough left even to haal a sufficient quantity of firewood from the country to supply this village. Even tobacco was scares at the South, and, in short, they had a scanty supply of provisions, and this was all they could be said to peases, bedder their lives and houses and the cloics they were. Such was the condition of Charlestown before its coupation.